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Thursday, June 13, 1907

Announcements.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. B. DOLAN as a candidate for Mayor of Logan, for a second term, subject to the will of the Democratic primary.

ASSESSORS.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN R. WAGNER, for assessor of Marion Township, for a second term, subject to the will of the Democratic primary.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

We are authorized to announce the name of ADAM FOLGER as a candidate for Trustee of Falls Township, subject to the will of the Democratic primary.

VILLAGE TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce the name of EDWARD BROWN as a candidate for Village Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election.

Lots 'O Rush

This is the greatest country in the world for everything to go with a rush. The trains rush; the automobiles rush. Everybody is in a rush. People rush for a train and rush for a seat. Before the train stops they rush for the platform. They rush into a restaurant and rush for a table and give the waiter a rush order. They rush the food into their stomach and then rush to a doctor to give them something for indigestion.

A fellow will rush a girl for a short time, rush into an engagement with her, rush for a license, rush for a preacher to get married, and pretty soon he is making a rush for a divorce court to end it all. But there are times when they don't rush. For instance, a man will rush into a saloon and never think of rushing out. He will rush from work to dinner and take his time coming back. He will rush into a game of poker for "just one stack" and never think of quitting until daylight in the morning. A woman will rush into a millinery store or to a bargain counter, with just five minutes to spare, and after three hours investigation, will come out without a purchase. A man will rush into a newspaper office to subscribe and then forget about the editor for years to come. But he is always in a rush when he passes the office and when he meets the editor on the street. A man will rush through life as though he were in a hurry to have it done with as soon as possible, but when the time comes for him to die his rush is over.—Ex.

Regarding Newspaper Subscription.

Any person who receives a paper from the post office, is by law a subscriber, whether the paper was ordered or not, as he may refuse to accept the paper from the office after all arrears are paid up.

Notice to the publishers that papers are no longer wanted does not release the subscriber from the subscription price until all arrears together with the current years subscription are paid in full.

Failure to receive a few copies is no defense or excuse to avoid payment, as publisher's responsibility ceases when the papers are delivered at the post office in the town in which the paper is published.

Parties not giving due notice to discontinue at expiration of paid term are supposed to wish their subscription continued and must pay for the same and then order stopped.

Parties moving without notifying publishers of the change in address are responsible for all papers sent to former address.

By implied contract rule, any person receiving an article even though no direct order was given, is just as liable for payment of articles received. This not only applies to newspapers, but other goods or articles as well. This is the law.

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INTERESTING DEDUCTIONS

Sources of Fire Losses in Ohio.

The state fire marshal in a bulletin issued Saturday evening, gives statistics of fire losses in Cleveland and Cuyahoga county as compared with those in Cincinnati and Hamilton county in 1906, and makes them the basis of some interesting deductions as to what effects the fire loss of a community. Briefly the factors are the building material, the criminal inclinations of the people, the style of architecture, the equipment of the fire department, and the general information possessed by the people as to fire dangers.

Value of new buildings erected in 1906: Wood, All Kinds. Cleveland \$1,963,163 \$12,972,974 Cincinnati 1,617,290 6,965,746

Value of building erected in last four years, all kinds: Cleveland, \$35,620,709; Cincinnati, 29,544,701.

In Cleveland in 1772 fires, 50 spread to one adjoining building, and 18 to more than one; while in 1171 fires in Cincinnati, and but 8 reached more than one.

In both cities the quality of personnel and the ability of the management of the fire departments are admirable. For each resident of Cleveland 5.48 tons of coal and 3230 feet of gas were consumed during last year while in Cincinnati the per capita consumption was 8.20 tons and 5180 feet. Anthracite furnished 13 per cent. of the consumption in Cleveland and one per cent. in Cincinnati. The recent introduction of natural gas for heating purposes at Cincinnati will lessen the fire waste.

The most important immediate duty of the municipal governments of both cities is the passing of ordinances for the correction of serious architectural errors in their compacity built districts. These errors were indicated in two recent bulletins.

In Cincinnati the New York building code should be adopted at once. Cleveland has a code which was held up as the model one until the New York code was produced. Either city may at any time suffer a conflagration costing \$300,000,000.

The number of incendiary fires in Cleveland during last year was 12 with a resultant loss of \$20,387. In Cincinnati there were 6 with a loss of \$3050.

A comparison of fire waste and its causes in these, the two most populous counties shows much that is of interest. The loss during last year was \$1,686,398 in Cuyahoga county and \$781,400 Hamilton.

In Cuyahoga county the average fire is in building worth, contents included, \$11,880; in Hamilton, \$13,306.

In Cuyahoga the insurance on the average building ignited is \$5879; in Hamilton \$7252.

The amount of loss in the average building in a fire in Cuyahoga is \$2416; in Hamilton it is \$1069. From this it may be seen that in an average Cuyahoga fire 20-1-3 per cent. of the value involved is destroyed while in a Hamilton fire but 12-1-3 per cent. is lost. The insurance on a Cuyahoga building is 41-2-3 per cent. of its value, and on a Hamilton building 54-1-4 per cent.

The difference in fire loss between Cleveland and Cincinnati is not so great as that between the counties in which they are situated.

Cleveland with a population estimated by the census bureau in 1906 at 460,327 lost by fire last year \$917,244 or 1-90-1-4 per capita.

Cincinnati with a population estimated at 345,230 lost by fire \$620,590 or \$179.56 per capita. The average annual loss per capital in American cities is \$1.76. One reason for the heavier loss in Cleveland is the number of wooden buildings. That city has a greater population of wooden buildings than any large city in the world except Milwaukee—perhaps because it is easy to float Michigan lumber down hill.

Obituary.

David William Howdyshell was born in Perry County, O., May 2, 1843. Was united in marriage on September 9, to Mary Jane Metter, who still survives. To this union were born three daughters, the oldest of whom died in infancy, the others still living, being Sarah M., wife of Simeon Nihiser, and Loretta, widow of the late Jacob Hankinson.

He settled immediately after his marriage in Lawer Township, Hocking Co., O., removing about fourteen years ago, to the farm in Benton township on which he continued to reside until the time of his death. He was regarded by the people who knew him as being an upright, industrious, honest, economical, and truthful citizen, and will be missed in the community in which he lived.

He was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Maxville, Perry Co., while a young man, and was faithful in his christian duties while there. Though he did not connect himself with any church organization in Hocking Co., he frequently attended services at the churches near him, and was ever ready and willing to contribute to the support of gospel benevolences.

Mr. Howdyshell had been in different health for some months before his disease, but no serious apprehensions were felt, until on the evening of May 26, when acute pneumonia, from which, on Sunday, June 2, 1907, at the age of sixty-four years and one month, his death resulted.

He leaves a widow, two children, nine grandchildren, three brothers and two sisters and many more distant relatives and a host of friends to mourn his departure; one child, one grandchild and five brothers having preceded him to the spirit land.

The family has in his demise, lost a loving father, husband and brother, and the neighborhood an honest upright citizen.

His remains were tenderly laid in the Prospect Cemetery; appropriate funeral services were conducted by Rev. A. A. Read, of the Methodist Protestant Church.

A CARD OF THANKS.

The relatives of the late David Howdyshell, dec., take this means by which to tender their grateful thanks to the kind friends and neighbors for their timely assistance and loving sympathy bestowed during the last illness and after the death of the departed.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN.

Coal Strike is Settled.

Pomeroy, O., May 8.—(Special.)—The great coal strike is settled at last, the agreement having been reached at midnight last night at a conference of operators and mine officials. The miners win on almost every contention and for the first time in the history of Pomeroy mining, the scale of prices being in accord with prices paid in other Ohio fields.

More than 600 men have been out since January 15, and the settlement provides for about 550 of them. W. C. Russell of the Silver Run mine was not in attendance at the conference and it is not known whether he will sign or not. Those who did attend and who agreed to the settlement are: Ebersbach & Co., the Pittsburgh Mining company, the Peacock company, Maynard Brothers, J. P. Blower and Downing & Kelso. The Ebersbachs operate two mines and employ about 250 men. The other mines are smaller.

State Secretary Savage assisted Vice President Cecil in negotiating the settlement.

Quite a Spell.

There is a farmer who is YY Enough to take his EE, And study nature with his II, And think of what he CC. He hears the chatter of the JJ As they each other TT, And sees that when a tree DKK It makes a home for BB. A yoke of oxen he will UU With many haws and GG, And their mistakes he will XQQ When plowing for his PP. He often buys, and much he sells, And therefore little OO; And when he bores his soil by spells, He also soils his hose. —Selected.

LOGAN WINS WITH EASE.

Armbrusters Could Not Hit Pennybaker.

Logan batted out an easy victory over the Armbrusters, one of Columbus' leading amateur teams, 11 to 4. Logan went after Lines, their star twirler, and batted him from the box in four innings, making 9 hits and seven runs while he was twirling. Manager Keyley chased him to the bench and brought Walters, his south-paw artist but he could not stop the slaughter and the runs kept on coming in. Meanwhile Pennybaker was pitching good ball and deserved a shut out, but errors at critical times, coupled with a few timely hits allowed the visitors to



score three runs off his delivery. Buntz decided he would like to pitch the last inning. Hyde, the first batter, touched him for a two base hit and stole third, Buntz then uncorked a wild pitch and he scored. That made him mad and he fanned the next three men to face him, a great feat for a pitcher to do without getting a good warming up.

The features of the game were the batting and base-running of "Our Boys," and the "Circus Solly" stunts of "Punk" Fields on the bases and in the field. He fielded in great style and his two base hit was one of the longest of the season. His run from first to second with the "Circus Solly" somersault was fine.

Manager Shorr has signed Fred Joost, the hard hitting outfielder, formerly with Shawnee, to play center field, and it is a safe bet that he will take care of the job better than it ever was before. He is due to arrive from Cincinnati tonight and will be in the game Sunday.

All persons desiring to see a good game should be on hand Sunday at 2:30, as Logan will have a strong line-up and the famous "Clippers", of Columbus, will probably be their opponents.

Logan	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Buntz, ss	5	1	0	3	2	
Webb, lf	5	0	1	0	0	
Beck, cf	5	1	3	2	0	1
Jones, 3b	5	1	1	2	1	
Bebout, 2b	5	2	3	4	0	0
Shannon, lb	4	3	1	10	1	0
Pennybaker, p	4	2	2	0	3	0
Canty, c	3	0	0	8	1	0
Fields, rf	4	1	2	2	0	0
Total	40	11	14	27	10	4

Armbrusters	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Wilson, 2b	5	1	1	3	1	2
Keyley lb	4	0	0	8	0	0
Freest, ss	3	0	1	3	2	2
Green, lf	4	0	0	1	2	
Perkins, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Chrisman, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Hyde, 3b	4	2	2	2	1	0
Donegan, c	4	1	1	7	3	0
Lines, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Walters, p	3	0	1	1	4	0
Total	35	4	6	24	13	7

Score by innings:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Logan 0 4 3 0 0 1 3 0 11
Armbr 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1—4
Two base hits: Beck, Shannon, Bebout, Fields, Hyde, Donegan. Stolen bases: Buntz, Webb, Keyley, Perkins, Hyde, Walters. Struck out: By Pennybaker, 5. By Buntz, 3. By Lines, 2. By Walters, 3. Bases on balls: Off Pennybaker, 1. Off Walters, 1. Hit by pitched ball: By Pennybaker, 1. Wild pitch: Buntz, 1. Passed ball: Donegan, 2. Canty, 2. Umpire: Shorr. Time: 1 hour, 50 minutes.

"GREEN BUG" IS THE LATEST

Western Insect Made Famous by a Place in Slang.

(Chicago News.)
Don't be a green bug!"

The green bug has been crowned king of the slang domain. Today (May 23) proud 23 sadly defied the term and passed out into the cold rain. Likewise, the haughty lemon shambled from its golden salver back to the fruit stand of commerce. Apart from this, the coronation was a gala affair and the ceremony progressed without a hitch. The new monarch is a protégé of the Chicago Board of Trade, but his influence will now be felt in every part of the United States where rules English as she is spoke.

It is to Wall street the green bug owes his new job. Dispatches said that foes of big financiers there are denounced as "green bugs," being declared worse than destructive insects in the Western wheat plains. This sanction of the green bug as a term in correct language was followed by evidences of its adoption in many circles in Chicago. Then conspirators, seizing upon the ominous portent of the calendar, snatched the scepter from poor 23 and placed the bauble in the waiting claws of the green bug.

For those who would tumble to the inner significance of emerald buzzer, the following Websterian definition will be useful:

GREEN BUG, n.—A knocker; a cold water sprayer; a damp blanket welder; one who planes the edge from another's enjoyment; a joy jolter; a hammer artist; an anvil chorister; one who spoils a good thing; a person at whose approach the fire alarm is turned in; one who attempts to slip the bolt and burn the axle grease in the wheel of progress.

Are you next?
"Never mind those green bugs," said a LaSalle street broker to day, referring to persons who were deriding certain securities.

"Jes' try some more green-bug buzzin' about me and my affairs an' I'll bend in yer chin!" a messenger boy outside remarked to a companion, through the corner of his mouth not occupied by a cigarette.

"These green bugs tried to crab my act an' told the manager I had give a lot of whiskered wheezes a fresh shave," complained a thespian in pearl-button shoes to a fellow with curly hair at Clark and Randolph streets, the Chicago near-Rialto.

These samples give you a whiff of the blast that is to come. The brain storm, it is feared, will be more cerebral soughing in comparison.

"I believe there is a weather green bug as well as a crop pest," said Charles Comiskey, idol of the new Knights of the Garter, or supporters of the Sox. He was gazing mournfully at the American League diamond, which, from its watery-eyed aspect, resembled pate glass. The skies grew yellowish-green at this, and squeezed a few tears.

On the Board of Trade one must handle the word "green bug" with kid gloves. If you don't, you may have to handle your bare fists. The best way to discover whether a man was "long" on wheat, or if he was caught "short" on the rise, is to call him a green bug. He will do one of

two things:
He will drag you to the nearest pair of wicker folding doors, or
He will depress your nose.
If he does the latter it is 10 to 1 that he was bearing the market. If he does the former, 'tis certainty that he was bulling it, and now is hogging it.

BRYAN's Commoner says the Spanish hair recently born will miss a whole lot by being of the blood royal. He will never experience the delight of feeling the warm, soft mud squirting up between his bare toes, nor know what it is to sneak off to the old swimmin' hole with de gang.

At school a little Kansas boy, being one of the geography class, was deeply interested in learning the points of the compass. Said the teacher: "You have in front of you the north; on your right, the east; on your left, the west. What have you behind you?"

After a moment's reflection, Charlie exclaimed: "A patch on my pants!"

FEDERAL AND STATE TAXES

By W. M. HAYS.

U. S. Asst. Sec'y of Agriculture. (From an address on "Country Life Education.")

Investigations to discover how best to finance movements to improve the condition of our farmers, our city workers, and our home-makers have led to the discovery of a fact worthy of most serious consideration. In its early days, the country being small and jeopardized by external foes, the general government reserved the right to levy indirect taxes, as on imports, on alcohol and on tobacco. The states and lesser political divisions, on the other hand, raise their revenues by more direct taxation, as on personal property, on incomes of corporations and of individuals, and on inheritance.

It so happens that since the federal government and the state were allowed these sources of income, vast economic changes have taken place, placing the federal government greatly at an advantage as compared with all the states combined in securing taxes. With the enormous development of manufactured products and the increased power of the people to purchase them, and with the greatly cheapened transportation resulting from the circulation of vast quantities of commodities, the revenues obtained by the federal government have enormously increased. The states, on the other hand, find it impracticable to secure such large amounts of public revenue from the more direct forms of taxation. This is clearly illustrated by the fact that the federal government thus secures in taxes revenues amounting annually to \$800,000,000. This is \$10 per capita, or nearly \$50 per family. The states, on the other hand, annually bring into their state treasuries only \$2 to \$3 per capita, or about \$200,000,000. It should be observed that revenues derived by cities, counties, townships, and other political bodies make the state and local taxes—presumably somewhat larger than the federal revenue. The fact that the state legislator is often chosen under pledge to keep down state expenses, while the federal legislator is expected to secure all he can get for his state from federal appropriations, has not a little to do with the relatively larger growth of the federal budget.

A PERMANENT TAX COMMISSION.

The sentiment in favor of a permanent tax commission grows stronger. The tax committee have found the need for authentic and exhaustive information on the various plans of taxation, and many members have declared that the legislature should enact very few tax laws until a competent commission has had an opportunity to investigate the results of such laws in other states.—Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

AN OHIO IDEA.

It seems Ohio has had a finger in the making of the Oklahoma constitution, which has come about through the intelligent suggestion of Mr. Allen R. Poole, commissioner of the Ohio state board of commerce. The following section in the article on revenue and taxation was drawn by Mr. Poole:

"Section 39.—The legislature shall require all money collected by taxation, or by fees, fines and public charges of every kind, to be accounted for by a system of accounting that shall be uniform for each class of accounts, state and local, which shall be prescribed and audited by authority of the state."

"That is an important provision. It brings into relief the public business and makes it understandable. A great deal of the corruption and reckless business in the public service results from the irregular and bunglesome way of keeping accounts. Uniformity encourages care, because mistakes are easily discovered and explanations are made unnecessary. There is a best way for accounting, and the people should have the benefit of that best way; and it is pleasant to note that Oklahoma is opening the way to get the advantage through the thoughtfulness of an Ohio man.—Editorial: Ohio State Journal, May 9, 1907.

"Our purpose is to make Ohio the Best State in the Union in which to earn a living, operate a business and own property."—Taxation Platform of the Ohio State Board of Commerce.

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Probate Notice.
Notice is hereby given that the following Accounts and Vouchers have been filed in the Probate Court of Hocking County, Ohio, for first and final settlement: Henry Jacoby Administrator of the Estate of Martha Nutter, deceased, and the same will come out for hearing on the 15th day of July A. D. 1907 at 10 o'clock A. M. or as soon thereafter as they may be convenient.
F. E. MARTIN, Probate Judge.
June 13, a. w.

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